

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1907.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,392, 號二十九百三千五萬一第 日七初月七年三十三結光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1907. 四年禮 號五十八月八年七零百九千一英港 價銀 \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S
PURE
CARBOLIC SOAPS.
RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICINAL FACULTY.
STRONG MEDICAL, MEDIUM, AND
TOILET.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a1046

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. a46

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CABLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

DAVID CORSAE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents
285

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 1 hour.
SATURDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux
Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)**

COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
At ABC 5th Ed. Western Union Code used
All Letters Addressed:
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI Co.
[with name of place under.]
[BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.
AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shizuoka, Naniwa and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which
will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Buzen Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any order
or sale produced from the above Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
814
No. 2, Pedder Street.

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
1588
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

**NETSU BUSSAN
KAISHA
(NETSU & CO.)**
IMPORT EXPORT AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Ice House Street.
M. KOBAYASHI, Manager.
HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGACHO, TOKYO.

OTHER BRANCHES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Cienfuegos, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok,
Sourabaya, Manila, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Tsingtau, Shanghai, Hankow,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Tairen, Angtung, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Maizuru, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinozaki,
Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Sapporo, Taipeh, Tainan, &c.
Telegraphic Address: "NETSU" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Mint and Arsenals; the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies; Industrial Works; and Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinokura, Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Mameda, Ohtsuzi, Ohnoura,
Sasahara, Tsukuburo, Yochi, Yanokihara, and other Coals.
IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Copper, Silver,
Tin, Lead and other Metals, Railway Materials, Acids, Camphor, Flour, Cereals, Measure
Rice, Opium, Isinglass, Mushrooms, Sugar, Wax, Vermicelli, Sulphur, Hemp, Beer, Cement,
Cigarettes, Matches, Paper, Hides, Leather, Belts, Teak & other Timber etc. 118

"AQUARIUS."
A PURE TREBLE DISTILLED
TABLE WATER
IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.
TELEPHONE No. 75.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1907. a34

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA
ESTABLISHED 1815.**
BRANDY ★★★★★ Per Case \$21.50
" ★★★★★ 19.00
" ★★★★★ 16.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL 19.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS' 12.00
" OLD HIGHLAND 12.00
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS 19.00
" DOURO 13.00
SHERRY, AMOROSO 19.00
" LA TORRE 15.25
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50
THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS. a51

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEW GOODS:
AERTEX CELLULAR
TENNIS SHIRTS
TROPICAL SWEATERS
TENNIS BOOTS & SHOES.
TIES. COLLARS. BELTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. a33

**CHAMPAGNE
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
THE MOST POPULAR WINE.**
Can be had in the following qualities:—
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).
SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER
BRANDS.
SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. a1017

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
THE SPORTSMAN'S YEAR.
An Album of 12 Facsimiles in
the Colours of the Original
Paintings, by Mand Earl ... £12 12s. 6d.
118 Marks and Seals ... \$9.00
Rhythms and Rhymes in Chinese
Climes, by J. DYER BALL ... 1.00
Joseph Vance, by William de Morgan ... 1.50
A Perfected Woman, by Richard Marsh ... 1.50
A Wife from the Forbidden Land,
by A. P. Crouch ... 1.50
The Crimson Azalea, by H. de Vere
Stapole ... 1.50
The Quest of Geoffrey Darrel, by
Adeline Sergeant ... 1.50
The Strongest of All Things, by
Madame Albani ... 1.50
THREE WEEKS, by Elinor Glyn ... 1.50
His Lady's Pleasure, by Hindle ... 1.50
The Devil's Peepshow, A Story of 1896 ... 1.50
A NEW STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS
AND PICTURES. a31
The Masterpieces of Versailles, by
G. Geoffroy ... \$2.50
The Arts of Japan, by Edward Dillon
Mephistopheles or The Autobiography
of a Tabby Cat, by Kelo ... 2.00
Illustrated by Louis Wain ... 1.75
Spalding's Golf Annual ... 40
Spalding's Lawn Tennis Annual ... 40
Dondon, par Gyp ... 2.00
Le Mariage d'Agnes, par Jules Cleric ... 2.00
Femmes, par Marcel Prevost ... 2.00
35 CENTS EACH OR 3 FOR \$1.00.
Baring Gould's Court Royal.
Rider Haggard's Beatrice.
Owen Wister's The Virginian.
Lady Somerset's Under the Arch of Life.
Mrs. Coulson Kernahan's A Village Mystery.
Crockett's Little Anna Mark.
Mary Cholmondeley's Sir Charles Danvers.
R. N. Carey's Esther Cameron.
La Queue's The House of the Wicked.
Holdsworth's The Miner's Right.
Albani's Simple Simon.

TRADE MARK
TEN YEARS OLD.
\$13 PER DOZEN.
BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND
FROM THE
ORIGINAL RECEIPT of 1746.
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
a707

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.
NEW STOCK FRENCH NOVELS.
Walker's Electric Light and Heating ... \$4.50
Hutton's Work Manager's Hand Book ... 11.00
Nation's Pictures Complete in 24 Parts ... 50
20 now ready ... each 50
Strand Magazine, New Volume ... 4.25
Chinese Buddhism, by Edkins ... 13.00
Steam Boilers, by Munro ... 3.00
Seaton and Routhwate's Tables ... 6.00
Munro and Jamieson's Electrical Rules
and Tables ... 6.00
Jamieson's Steam and Steam Engine ... 7.00
Academy Pictures: 5 Parts Complete ... 2.50
Three Weeks, by Elinor Glyn ... 1.50
Short Cruises, by W. W. Jacobs ... 1.50
Sweet Rogues, by Rhosconyl ... 1.50
Which Woman, by Burgen ... 1.50
Jane Matcham, by M. Caran ... 1.50
2835 Mayfair, Author of Secret
Kingdom ... 1.50
Shadow of Divorce, by Andrew Loring ... 1.50
RED DOT GOLF BALLS.
LARGE WORLD MAPS: CHINA, A SLA.
WORLD.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES: \$4.12; FARIDA
\$1.50; ATUM \$2.25 PER 100.
THE WELLINGTON TYPEWRITER.
BEICKENSDORFER TYPEWRITER.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS
Great Variety.
TENNIS GOODS—GAMES OF ALL
KINDS. a32

**LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.**
JUST RECEIVED—
A FRESH & EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
KODAK FILMS,
ILFORD PLATES & PAPERS, &C.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING for AMATEURS A SPECIALTY.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. a1018
DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 505
S I E N T I N G.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905 461

INSURANCE
EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business
afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ONE of the largest and wealthiest of the
Provident Institutions of the United
Kingdom. Forms of application and all
information will be promptly afforded on
application to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
a1144—4

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
a42 A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1245

**"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL**
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONALD ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA"
A.B.C. Code, 3th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.
45

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Monthly
Boarders.
Front Rooms 2 Persons ... \$50 each per month
Back Rooms 2 Persons ... \$60 each
Hongkong, 14th August, 1907. 1344

**THE GRAND HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, KOBE**
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.
BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLE } Proprietors.
M. MAILLE }

**"BOA VISTA"
HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA, MACAO.**
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.
a217

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMEN—CANTON.
FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
On the British Concession.
Electrically Lighted.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Superintendence of
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel.
MACAO HOTEL.
TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
CAPT. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R., Manager.
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
experienced European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
a1014 WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR & HOUSEHOLD.

AERATED WATERS OF ABSOLUTE PURITY AND THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PERFECTION.

OUR SODA WATER is the most wholesome daily beverage that can be taken.

OUR LEMONADE, ORANGE CHAMPAGNE, RASPBERRYADE, LEMON SQUASH, &c., possess the true flavour of the latest French fruits.

We would draw special attention to OUR LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE, which has the pleasant characteristics of the finest Lime Fruit.

OUR DRY GINGER ALE is a beverage of delightful flavour and aroma.

OUR Sarsaparilla is not only a delicious drink but a blood purifier as well.

OUR STONE GINGER BEER since its introduction has been steadily growing in popular favour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
&c., &c., &c.HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No unwarranted signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be accepted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Cables: A.S.W.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box 34 Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD,
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1907.

Our special commissioner to Macao has covered the ground of his enquiry so exhaustively and conscientiously, and has presented his conclusions in such fair sequence, that it would be mere damnable iteration to retrace the one or paraphrase the other. We refer to the matter only in order that we may address a sort of summons to those who, whether idly or of malice aforethought, dared to tax this journal with the fault of wilful exaggeration. It is clear that there have been misunderstandings; there always are; but in the case of Macao taxation and our published comments these have not been confined to one side only. After the long article appearing in our yesterday's issue has been digested by both sides, we anticipate that the atmosphere will seem clearer. It is less easy to find excuses for a person who, resenting comments in one journal, writes to another insinuating that there has been deliberate and calculated misrepresentation. That is mean, and so, providing its adversary he admitted, is the act of the journal which consents to publish such philippics. We perhaps should not go to quite such a length, for the text of our secular sermon is practically that "you never can tell." The Buddhist parable of the three blind men and the elephant supplies it. One groped his way to a hind leg, and on the evidence of his own sense of touch declared that an elephant is like a tree. The second stum-

bled against the animal's flank, and had no hesitation in swearing that an elephant is more like a huge boulder than a tree. The third, handling the swinging trunk, called them both fools. It was beyond the slightest shadow of doubt that the elephant resembled a serpent. We can easily imagine the heated debate that ensued, and perhaps it will be less hard, remembering that, to reflect in future controversies that both or all parties may be in the right, as the blind men of the parable certainly were, from their several points of view. The story might be extended to include two bystanders, one seeing, the other blind. It is impossible in the nature of things, the blind bystander logically would argue, that all three could be right. A snake is nothing like a rock, for instance, therefore, obviously, &c., and so on, either the second or third witness must be falsely testifying. Most of us are in the position of the blind bystander when confronted with life's little problems and discussions, and it is only a few seers who are able to smile and admit the justice of each claim. It is an erroneous aphorism that puts truth between two extremes, then; both extremes are truths; and propositions that may appear to the blind bystander to be mutually destructive may actually be complementary. But this is metaphysical. In his latest publication, which we recommended military men not to read, Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW says the universal regard for money is the only hopeful symptom of our civilisation's decay. He says it is an impudent lie and extreme hypocrisy to teach the young that it is wrong to desire money. The following striking passage is worth quoting:

"The first duty of every citizen is to insist on having money on reasonable terms, and this demand is not complied with by giving four men three shillings each for tea or twelve hours' drudgery and one man a thousand pounds for nothing. The crying need of the nation is not for better morals, cheaper bread, temperance, liberty, culture, redemption of fallen sisters and erring brothers, nor the grace, love, and fellowship of the Trinity, but simply for enough money. And the evil that is attacked is not sin, suffering, greed, priestcraft, kingcraft, demagogues, monopoly, ignorance, drink, war, pestilence, nor any other of the miseries which reformers bewail, but simply poverty."

On the other hand, a less famous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, while sniping and slashing the American plutocrats, with great apparent gusto, has this:

"Their bank-books are the index of their folly. They want their years in a vain pursuit, which they cannot resist. They exclude from their lives all that makes life worth living, that they may acquire innumerable specimens of a precious metal. 'Old is their end, not the gratification it may bring. Mr. Rockefeller will go out of the world as limited in intelligence, as uneducated in mind, as he was when he entered it. The lessons of history and literature are lost upon him. The joys for which men strive have never been his. He is the richest man on earth, and his position and influence are the heaviest indictment of wealth that can be made."

A lively debate is a thing, an acuteness that may be enjoyed, and its two or more extremes make it a complete whole. With one extreme missing, or inadequately presented, it is not complete, and becomes as flat as a Band of Hope lecture. It is really an epitome of life, and the seers who see this cannot help being optimists. When they make the mistake of thinking that each of the blind witnesses was wrong, they are pessimists, and as pessimists behave accordingly. But here again the two extremes form one, and the omission of one leaves no remainder. If there were no pessimists, there could be no optimists. C'est la vie!

The Hongkong Government has proclaimed Singapore to be a port at which infectious diseases prevail.

The next shoot of the Volunteers Right half No. 1 Co. for the Nicholson Cup will take place at the King's Park range on Sunday, 18th instant.

A coolie who made his third return from banishment was yesterday sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazell to twelve months' imprisonment and six hours' in the stocks.

Two coolies convicted yesterday at the Magistracy of negligently driving a truck were ordered to pay \$50 compensation for having smashed the wheel of a ricksha.

Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz left yesterday by the *Monteagle* on leave. Mr. F. A. Hazell again takes the First Court at the Magistracy and Mr. C. D. Malbourne comes back to the Second Court.

The Russian Government was represented at the Magistracy yesterday in presenting an application for the extradition of one of its subjects on charges of forgery and larceny. The case was concluded yesterday.

Application was made before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Magistracy yesterday on behalf of the American Government for the extradition of Emmanuel Ozorio, a broker from Manila on a charge of criminally falsifying commercial documents within the jurisdiction of the United States. He denied the offence and the case was remanded for a week.

The balance sheet of the Allianz Insurance Company of Berlin shows the institution to be in a very flourishing condition. The capital of the Company has been increased this year to £400,000, and a comparison of the assets and liabilities is very reassuring to the shareholder and to the insurer. The reserve funds total £75,561.

The resources of the Shanghai Municipal Police are taxed severely sometimes, but seldom more embarrassingly than at an early hour one morning last week when a newly-born Chinese infant, evidently in need of new mount, was presented at the Honkew charge room. The officers were equal to the emergency however, and a married detective promptly produced a feeding bottle and some warm milk. The child was then put to sleep and remained satisfied with its lot, until the time arrived for conveyance to the Mixed Court where it was handed over to more practised nurses.

There must be a good many cricketers here who have never seen in their personal experience a case of "out, batted ball." An instance of this happened in the match between the South African and Sussex, when Nonce of the South African team, lost his wicket in an unusual manner, being given out for handling the ball. Momentarily forgetting himself, he scooped up the leather with his left hand as it rolled towards his wicket after he had played it. If, as was of course given "out," the scorebook shows the uncommon entry "Nourse, handled ball." . . .

The recent daring robbery at the Government Treasury in Athens, where the burglars secured 300,000 guineas in bank notes, has resulted in a remarkable piece of official bungling. The detection of the burglars depended upon the completeness of the official lists giving the numbers of the stolen notes. It now turns out that the lists are worthless, owing to numerous errors having crept in. For instance, a series running under the heading R. B. was headed R. B. Some of the figures also were given wrongly. Fresh lists have been published, but as these are said to be not free from mistakes.

A *Strait Times* correspondent writes:—When the tenders were invited in July by the Crown Agents for the construction of the Tanjong Pagar lagoon and straightening and strengthening the wharves, the limit of period for motion was placed in the middle of August, but has now been extended to September 1. This alteration will surprise nobody, as six weeks seemed unreasonably short. The firms, who hoped to receive the invitation to tender and did not realise their hope, may take heart when I tell them that they were not wantonly ignored. Some firms, such as those of Messrs. Jackson and de Meers Airid, had been represented on the spot for some time and were primed with all the necessary details, and, therefore, it was felt that, with so short a period as six weeks, it would be manifestly impossible for other firms to tender in reply to themselves, and so those other firms were not invited. Such is the explanation I capture to those who have suffered from the frost-bite nipped their budding expectation, and I trust it will console them to know that it was the Crown Agents' humanity and consideration for them which shut them out.

The Japan *Chronicle* remarks: Many non-Christian people have expressed surprise that professing Christians mourn at the death and funeral of another, whereas, to be logical, they should rejoice. We observe from a London paper that in connection with the death of a deacon of a London Nonconformist chapel, the pastor, the Rev. F. C. Spurr, made an emphatic protest against what he called the "paganism" of Christian funerals. If we honestly believe, he says, that death is but the entrance upon a larger and truer life, then we should have the courage to act accordingly, and "ding away" the depressing and pagan symbols of mourning. He decries the present system of mourning to be a contrivance of the Christian creed, and announced his intention of dressing in grey for the funeral service—the suit he wore on ordinary occasions. It will be interesting to observe how many Christians will have sufficient faith to follow this sensible pastor's example. Out here, in loss of one member of the small foreign community usually causes more general sorrow than at home, where the relatives are the principal mourners and the personal friends and acquaintances are necessarily fewer. Yet there are few outward signs of mourning at funerals in the cosmopolitan communities of the Far East, but at home; but it would be impossible for the ceremony to be more impressive than it is out here.

THE MURDER CASE.

Yesterday the Hongkong police experienced a feeling of relief when they learned from the *Daily Press* that A. Teste, the man suspected of committing the murder of last week, had been captured at Chefoo. Our news was confirmed later by an official telegram to the Colonial Secretary.

It is not known yet whether the Shanghai police will bring him to Hongkong or whether members of the local force will have to go up for him. At any rate he ought to be on his trial here within two or three weeks.

ANOTHER JEREMIAH OF SPORT.

It was nice of John Bull
To live & divers sports,
And provide to the full
Cups of various sorts,
And championships and Blue Ribbons,
And rivers, and courses, and courts.
But assume rather hard
When it clearly is shown
That gladiators regard
Every prize as their own,
And move all the lot from his keeping,
—*The World*.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, August 14th.

All is quiet at Belfast.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 14th.

No further disturbances have occurred at Casablanca.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE SLUMP IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 12th.

The announcement that the New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, controlled by Mr. Harriman and his associates, would be prosecuted for alleged infringement of Anti-Trust laws, has enhanced the sensation in American financial circles, some of the members of which however attribute the slump as much to the stringency of money.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

PUMP, NO "PORRIDGE."

Whilst on her homeward voyage from the Black Sea, the "Craigellachie" of Loith, with a cargo of grain, barley meal, &c., came into collision with an iceberg in the sea of Azov, and started some rivets on the water line in the first cabin, and, encountering a gale and heavy seas in the Bay of Biscay, the captain, in proceeding to his port of destination (Hamburg), thought it advisable to put into Plymouth, arriving there about 5 p.m. on April 8th. A firm of engineers there arranged with the captain to pump out the fore peak, from which several hundred bags of barley meal had been thrown overboard between the Black Sea and Plymouth. The remaining bag having saved, the fore peak was full of a thick sludge, a mixture of the meal and water. After trying a pump, obtained locally, it was decided to win for a larger size of pump, which was accordingly done, and a pump sent by passenger train reached the ship at 6.30 p.m. on April 8th. This pump was fixed in the fore peak of the "Craigellachie," started pumping at 3 a.m. Tuesday, and continued till 3.30 p.m. the same day, the pump working splendidly and discharging the sludge, and, about 80 to 85 tons of the "porridge." The ship sailed from Plymouth at 9 p.m. on the Tuesday, and much satisfaction was expressed by the superintendent of the company and all concerned at the expedition manner in which the work had been executed.

FINED FOR FEATHERS.

The Audubon workers of the United States, we learn from "Bird Notes," have just won a legal battle in Louisiana, which, it is believed, has established a precedent upon which milliners in all but eight of the States may be fined for the sale or possession of the plumes of the herons and egrets of Florida. Judge Christian, of the First City Criminal Court of New Orleans, sentenced a millinery store proprietor to a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment for this offence, adding that the remote feeding grounds of the birds made it impossible to detect persons committing cruelty, and to meet the case sellers and wearers would be held responsible.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the decision, holding that the prohibition of the statute being against the killing of non-game birds, the act of buying feathers for the purpose of making hats, is a killing in the contemplation of the law. "Those who buy the plumes of the birds must be held to know that, by buying they hold out an inducement to hunt them and shoot them."

This says "Bird Notes" is just the point on which it seems impossible to convince the average woman when an attempt is made to convince her of her responsibility for the injuries of the plume trade. The Audubon Societies intend to follow up their judgment with prosecution of offending milliners in every State where their model law is in force.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 14th at 12.05 p.m. the barometer fell moderately over S. Japan and N. China.

The depression lying to the S.E. of the Loochoos yesterday, appears to have recurred to the N.E.

Pressure, however, has not increased over Luzon, and it is still in defect of the normal by about 0.1 inch in Manila. Probably a low pressure trough is lying over the N. part of the China Sea.

Light to moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. or variable winds, light or moderate; showery.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, light to moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

Miss Stuffed, who weighs 398 pounds, one of Ringer Brothers' famous fat show women, was awarded damages at the rate of two shillings a pound in an action for breach of promise against Mr. W. Sadfies, the thin man, who occupied a prominent position in the freak department of the circus. Miss Stuffed testified on the witness stand that two other men had "gone back on her," and that when Mr. Sadfies gave her the slip she made up her mind that she would not continue to meet the insults of his sex with tame endurance. The jury returned a verdict for £39 16s. damages, and when asked by the judge how they arrived at the odd in amount, stated that they decided Miss Stuffed should have 398 shillings a pound on her weight. Judgment was entered amid the laughter of the court.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, August 14th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. A. G. WISE (PUNJEE JUDGE).

A MATTER FOR THE RAILWAY.

Alia Din and Muzabi Gulbark to recover \$151.81, coolies wages appropriated by defendant to his own use.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkison and Grist), who appeared for the defendant, said he had referred the matter to the railway authorities but had not received a definite answer. He heard through his client that the clerk over there, who went through the accounts and settled them, would be in court, but he was not present. Mr. Grist applied for an adjournment to enable him to subpoena the clerk.

His Lordship suggested that the account might be referred to him.

Mr. Grist agreed, and the case was adjourned.

His Lordship—I should think we have half the staff of the railway here this morning, but the right man is not among them. (To Mr. Grist)—Are they all your witnesses?

Mr. Grist—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—I'm glad to hear it.

CLAIM FOR WRONGFUL SEIZURE.

Ho San-yat, trading under the name of the San Hing firm, sought to recover from Wai Kong, trading as Wai Kong Kae, the sum of \$500, being damages for the wrongful seizure or attachment of plaintiff's property under an interim attachment.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. E. X. d'Almeida a Castro for the defendant. Mr. Grist referred his Lordship to summary action 779, and stated that the plaintiff in that action was the defendant in this, and applied for an attachment of the property of the present plaintiff on the ground that he was removing his goods and chattels from the jurisdiction of this honourable court. Mr. Grist would be able to show his Lordship that the allegation was absolutely false. The plaintiff was a man with a considerable amount of landed property in Hongkong, which was valued at present at \$26,000. He also had in his shop at the time of seizure goods to the value of \$4,000. An affidavit filed at the time of the attachment said the value of these goods was \$300. In action 779 the plaintiff's claim was for \$71.94, and the amount he paid into court, including costs, when he was served with a writ, was \$125.

Mr. Grist did not dispute that the defendant was entitled to issue a writ, because the money was due, but if he had not made an attachment of the property the plaintiff would have had to pay into court only \$18.00. Now he had to pay \$41.16, therefore he incurred actual loss by reason of the attachment and suffered damages impossible to estimate. The man had been carrying on business here for a number of years and had never had the plaintiff in his house before. Necessarily the people in the neighbourhood would think he was in trouble, therefore he must suffer damages to his reputation and credit. The ground of the affidavit in the present case was the falsity of the affidavit filed which led his Lordship to suppose that there was only \$300 worth of property on the premises.

Mr. Almeida—Plaintiff could have applied to have the interim attachment removed at once.

Mr. Grist—That would have cost him money. This is the proper course, I submit.

Mr. Almeida—I submit it is not. Witnesses stated that goods were being removed from the shop and the defendant naturally believed they were being removed from the jurisdiction.

His Lordship was of opinion that the affidavits were sworn without sufficient knowledge of the facts. He thought there was some trouble between the parties, but the plaintiff was to blame for not having paid up the money before. But as defendant had not sufficient grounds for swearing those affidavits he should get some punishment. He would pay \$100 and costs.

DISCOVERY OF A COPPER MINE IN CANADA.

A correspondent writes to the Japan *Chronicle* enclosing the following notice from a Japanese publication with reference to privileges granted to some Japanese for mining in Canada.

Some years ago Shinsu Aways, at Kiamachibori, Osaka, started in fishery in the neighbourhood of Vancouver, Canada, getting Arichika Ikeda, who is well acquainted with affairs of America, to take charge of the business, but the result being unsuccessful, Ikeda made an exploration over the fishing tract in the beginning of last year. When he visited a scarcely inhabited island called Queen Charlotte, 90 nautical miles from Vancouver, he came to find a good copper mine accidentally, and then he presented an application to the Canadian government for getting the lease of the mine. Having the approval of the Government, he informed the result to Aways, who thereupon decided to give up the fishery and start in the mining business.

Aways went there last year, and since then, he has been engaged in the mine, employing about 30 miners. The ore of the mine being of fine quality, some Englishmen have applied for purchase or joint carrying on of the business, but Aways has rejected all these applications, intending to carry it jointly with some Japanese capitalists. He returned his intention to the Furukawa family, through the Kawasaka Shokai in Osaka, where the family are going to send two experts to make investigation of the mine. It is provisionally contracted between Aways and the family that if the investigation of the exports prove the mine to be a promising one, the latter shall pay a reward of Yen 3,000,000 to the former, and then the business shall be jointly carried on by the parties, a capital of Yen 300,000 being invested by the Furukawa family. Etsuko Kitagawa, the manager of Kawasaka Shokai and a relative of Aways, is leaving for Vancouver with the two experts sent by the Furukawa family.

BANKING PROFITS.

DEPRECIATED INVESTMENTS FOR THE PAST HALF-YEAR.

It was generally anticipated that even if the London banks were able to show increased profits for the past half-year the shareholders would get no benefit in the shape of increased dividends, and this view has been fully borne out by the announcements that have so far been made. From these it is, in most cases, possible to calculate the amount of profit for the half-year, and the main interest of course centres in the action taken with regard to the further writing-down of the book-value of the banks' holdings of Consols and other securities.

The London City and Midland's profit is £334,397, against £238,346, and it applies £234,000 to writing down Consols and other investments to below market value, and £5,000, to premises and pension funds last year. The carry-forward is reduced from £168,067 at this time last year to £144,776. The London and South-Western Bank, which was the first to make its announcement, reports that its earnings for the half-year amount approximately to £91,000, as compared with £85,211 in the June half of 1906; but as £22,000 more was brought into the account, the sum available is £113,000, against £131,241. This gives but little margin for writing down securities, and nothing is devoted to that purpose, the carry-forward being increased by £21,000. The Union of London and Smith's has done better, the profits amounting to £278,395, against £283,030, and the directors are able with the £21,000 from profits and the accumulated balance in hand to devote £150,000 to writing down securities, though this involves reducing the balance forward from £184,558, at this time last year, to £134,558, at this time.

The profits of London and Westminster are approximately £233,300, against £198,323 in the first half of 1906. Out of this the directors put £50,000 to reserve, and £10,000 to writing down investments other than Government securities, carrying forward £19,000, against £41,152 last year, however, nothing was put to reserve or writing-down. In addition, the directors on this occasion transfer £100,000 from reserve to a reserve against the depreciation of Government securities. The net result is a reduction in reserve and balance forward of about £573,000. Thus, as far as results have been made known, there is very little increase in banking profits; and where writing-down is effected, funds are mainly drawn from the accumulated profits of previous years.

A noteworthy circumstance, says Charles Duguid, in the *World*, is that in the cases we have mentioned where the value of securities is written down, no statement is made as to the new figure at which Consols are to be taken. Parr's Bank, however, makes the announcement that its profits are arrived at "after writing down Consols to 81," though the sum required for the purpose is not mentioned. The London Joint Stock Bank also states the sum available after writing down all securities, including Consols, to market value or under; and, as we have seen, the London City and Midland's statement is to such the same effect. Perhaps in the case of the other banks which say nothing, more information will be accorded when the full reports are issued, but the impression conveyed so far is that they have come to the conclusion that too much candour has been displayed on former occasions. It is a fault with which they seldom have a cause to reproach themselves.

POSITION OF CHINA TEAS.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:—

Sir,—It may interest some of the readers of the *Times* that the first shipment of new season's China tea arrives this week.

Prices in China have risen to an exceptionally high level owing to the increased demand from Russia and this country compared with last season. Russian buyers have already bought 25,000,000 lb., and English buyers have shipped twice as much as last year to this country.

People wonder at the small figure that China tea now costs in this country, but with the low prices that have been ruling in tea generally until just recently the Chinese with their 300,000,000 consumers of their own product have found a better market at home and in Russia. When China had the trade of the world to herself prices were 100 per cent. higher than to-day.

It appears that the increased shipments of China tea this year is due to the belief that there are signs of a change in the taste of a portion of the tea-drinking public, chiefly from doctors' recommendations saying one is less liable to suffer from one's digestion by drinking pure China tea of good quality.

Its merits are recognized by high medical and scientific experts, the reason given being that there is much less tannin in the Chinese variety. So far it is only a portion of the discriminating public who stick to China, and while enterprising British planters have used all modern methods of increasing their sale, nothing has been done by China to keep the virtues of their beautiful herb before the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

20, Eastcheap, E.C., July 6.

CHAS. SCHLER.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A GENERAL.

General Sir George Corrie Bird appeared at the Lambeth Police-court on July 6, on remand to answer the charge of appropriating to his own use £114 12s. 7d. money belonging to the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Institution.

The General, by permission of the Court, was allowed to be seated beside his solicitor, Mr. Thomas Charles, who on his behalf explained that it was one of the cases which would never have been brought into a criminal court if the proper explanations had been made. At the time that the General handed over the accounts of the association a deficit was shown on the books, but no criminal proceedings were then taken. It was only later, when Sir George's this had induced him to hide himself and to leave unanswered communications addressed to him, that the association thought there might be something wrong behind the occurrence than had at first appeared. Mr. Charles undertook that the society should not lose any of the money, and submitted that the case might be allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. Henderson, for the association, said that when the books were handed over there was nothing to show that the money was not at the bankers. He was willing to accept the explanation that had been offered, and asked leave to withdraw the case.

The magistrate (Mr. Francis) said that, under the circumstances, he thought it would not be wrong to permit the prosecution to be withdrawn, and the General was accordingly discharged.

THE KAISER AS A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

HIS ESTATE AT CADIZEN.

In *Ueber Land und Meer* Lotha Wende has an article on the Kaiser as a Country Gentleman at Cadizen. The estate of Cadizen is on the Frisco Hall in East Prussia, and the Kaiser became possessed of it in 1899. The previous owner was Lauriat Bickner, and when the Kaiser took over the estate he agreed to pay Herr Bickner a yearly life interest of 15,000 marks.

Every year at the end of his shooting expedition the Kaiser spends a few days at Cadizen, but the Empress is usually there for a few weeks. The relations between the Kaiser and the people of Cadizen are described as patriarchal.

Cadizen is in the midst of a beautiful landscape of mountain and valley and woods. For agricultural purposes the land is only poor. Lovely as the park is, the house and the buildings had fallen into a deplorable condition, and there was much to be done to make it a model estate. Everywhere restoration, rebuilding and cultivation were required. The house was first taken in hand. In the park there are now new stables and coachhouses and a large motor-house to accommodate six motor-cars. A reservoir has been constructed for the benefit of the motors. Other buildings include a house for the military guard of thirty men. The water supply has been completed, and its extension to the whole village is only a question of time. New buildings for the army have been constructed, and the newest and best agricultural machinery has been added. Nothing of importance may be done till the Kaiser has been consulted, and every month he requires a regular report.

When the first labourers dwelling to house four families was completed the Kaiser did not like it, and a new design was prepared for the others. The houses are in the English style, with gables, and each has a garden. Much care and thought have been expended on the interior arrangements. Each of the four families has two rooms and a kitchen, and an entrance, and so that each can be quite private in every respect. It was a little time before the labourers could accustom themselves to their new surroundings, the contrast was so great from their old dwellings, which the Kaiser observed looked much more than the picture. A new school and a post-office have also been erected, besides a mortuary. The school for the labourers' children includes a system of village police. The little kids have been restored, and the Kaiser hopes that the majolica and terra-cotta industry will be greatly promoted.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

Miss Constance Smalley contributes to the *Fortnightly* an interesting study on the personal problem, the relations of husband and wife, under the title of "The Hedda Gabler of Today." The writer laments that the modern man has idealized the wife to live up to the ideal, however incongruous her temperament and disposition may be; while he never for a moment thinks of striving to discover and live up to his wife's ideal of husbandhood. The wife philosophically and patiently renounces her ideal of husbandhood, realizing that it doesn't fit. The man is less accommodating. The writer proceeds:

The fact is, all men, wed or unwed, are universally accorded full range of the field of impersonal interests, however uninterested their wives may be in their hobbies or careers, look of interest being indeed counted as a fault in the wife, and to restrain such energies or turn them aside on account of the wife's indifference or aversion to such interests would be held unmanly and weak-minded in the extreme. Abandonment of a career on account of the wife's counter-tastes would be considered a pity, a wife's abandonment of her career would be termed dereliction. Husbands, in short, are granted individuality, and a possessive ideal of husbandhood would suppress his individuality.

So the young wife's first ideal of husbandhood crumbles cobwebwise and vanishes, and she accepts the natural manhood of her husband with a more or less degree of content, according to her temperament, but always with a certain amount of resignation.

The way out of this impasse is held by the writer to lie in the outlet that is opening for women's energy in the working world, out of the half-lights and perfume of the drawing-room. There she learns discipline and begins to understand without despoiling the work of man. And in this better understanding of her fellow-life becomes better for the *Hedda Gabler* of today.

THE TRADE OF DALNY.

HINDRANCES TO INVESTMENT.

Some interesting particulars on the trade of Dalny (Dalny) are given in the *Vice-Consul's* report for the last few months. So far the (state) there has been no influx of foreign merchants into the port, which is not surprising, in view not only of the present state of uncertainty regarding the future of the place, but also of the disabilities under which for the time being all alike labour. In the first place the regulation relating to the leasing of property are sufficiently vexatious to deter any but the most enterprising from investing capital. Land or building may be let only in force, be forfeited at any moment at the discretion of the authorities, and the notice being given in the case of buildings, one month in that of land. In addition a lessee may not transfer his lease to another party nor may he mortgage his rights as security for debt. It is not sufficient for the authorities to assure would-be lessees that the first of these conditions will never be enforced; the merchant naturally asks why, if this is the case, the objectionable rule is not struck out?

Of Dalny itself little is to be said. Outside the Russian administrative quarter there are scarcely any solid foreign-built houses, and the few that exist are mostly relics of the days of the Russian regime. The Japanese, it is true, erecting buildings in fair numbers, but these, almost without exception, leave much to be desired both in the quality of their workmanship and in that of the material used. The greater part of the town, which was planned by the Russians on a very ambitious scale, still remains waste ground, and such streets as do exist are occupied almost entirely by Japanese or Chinese shops and dwellings of a poor and often squalid description. This remark applies even to the busiest streets. The probable explanation is that little capital has so far been invested in the place, the attention of Japanese investors having been monopolized by the extraordinary revival of trade and industry in Japan proper immediately after the war. It would also be noted that the rate of wages and the price of materials is so much higher than in Japan that the cost of building is not far short of double what the Japanese are accustomed to pay. Finally, there is the uncertainty of tenure, already referred to above.

FORCING PLANTS WITH DRUGS.

Some amazing results from drugging plants are given by Mr. Charles Nuttall in the *World's Work* for July. It has been found, first by Dr. Johannsen of Copenhagen, that anethol applied to plants accelerated their development. A lilac put under ether or chloroform, and then placed under suitable conditions of growth, will far more quickly gain its full maturity of beauty than if it had not been drugged. The moment the plants are released from the anesthetic they begin to put forth buds, and development goes on apace. Lilacs, peaches, roses, and the valley chloerophom. There is said to be a universal consensus of opinion that this anesthetic process is the most advantageous for the purpose of increasing and quickening growth and for producing finer and more luxuriant flowering. The theory offered in explanation by Dr. Johannsen is that when a leaf is formed in summer in preparation for the following year, it passed through three stages of rest—initial, intermediate, and complete, until the end of October, final, until the end of January. Now, he argues, when a plant is anesthetized, these periods of rest are, so to say, condensed, and thus deepened in quality while shortened in time. It is as though a certain quantity of repose were essential, and it does not matter if it be taken in a concentrated form during a short interval, or in a more dilated form over a longer interval. But the greater the intensification of the resting state, the more rapid and easy is the recovery.

If this theory is borne out by the facts, the inquiry presents itself, "How far might a similar process be applied to the human being?" Can any drug be found to concentrate our eight hours of sleep into one, and make the remaining twenty-three hours of the day correspondingly intense? We hope not.

LABOUR IN SPAIN.

Mr. Guy Bowman writes in the *Albany Review* on the labour movement in Spain. He describes recent strikes, and then gives the following particulars of the respective remuneration of labour and capital. He says:

It is in Andalusia that misery and destitution may be said to be chronic; years ago the wages of agricultural labourers there were only 2 reales or 60 s. a day. At the present time they do not reach an average of 1 peseta or 100 s. a day. Not even in the towns of the district have wages increased more than 14 to 15 pesetas, or in English money, 1s. 5d.

The working man of Madrid earns on the average 3 pesetas 25 centimos, or 2s. 9d. a day, but of course he does not reckon upon the 355 days of the year as working days. According to official returns for the last year, out of a total of 41,522 workmen, 11,391 only got employment during the whole year; the rest found work only for 128 days.

He adds an interesting table of comparison—

	PARIS.	BRUSSELS.	MADRID.
Average wage for the same period of work	1445.00	1006.00	857.08
Cost of living	1152.20	1017.25	1118.00

Differences ... +292.79 ... -1075 ... -560.92

By way of contrast, take the profits of capital—

The Oronera Iron Ore Company at Bilbao has been paying dividends of from 50 to 7 per cent, and another powerful concern belonging to the "Diputación de Vizcaya" the Council has for years been making huge profits, out of which cannot be ascertained because they have not even issued a balance-sheet. This may partly account for the fact that the revolutionary party in Spain tends to be anarchist rather than socialist.

THE OUTSIDE BROKER.

In the *World's Work* Mr. Roland Belfort describes the modern outside broker and his methods. He says that business must be a man enterprise, constantly changing its personnel. Every effort is made to obtain good lists of actual & possible speculators. One with thousands of names and addresses can do half a million names. Widows and spinners are a favourite list. The broker often runs his own journal.

A certain firm was at one time running a financial daily, a financial weekly, a Society weekly, and a financial journal each for Germany, Holland and France. In addition to this they were advertising freely in the newspapers and circulating in the 500,000. The editor once told me that he sometimes despatched 5,000 sixpenny telegrams advising his subscribers to "buy certain stock selected for booming."

This firm employs clever, plausible, persistent travellers to call upon clients. A wealthy agent, if captured, is brought up to London that the grand chief may handle him. He is shown "life" in the City, in the West, is introduced to the star of the music-hall and her saucy satellites, is plied with the attentions of ladies of diverse worlds, and the investments are secured. The business of the broker is mainly based on bad advertisement. One broker hires a fine director who sits at various boards. The writer concludes that there is at least one establishment which spends £250,000 for advertising, printing, newspapers, canvassing, etc., £40,000 in salaries, £20,000 in rent. Not until this man has made over £300,000 per annum out of his clients can they hope to start counting their profits.

EAT LESS.

The enormous success of the spare-living Japanese, the impressions derived by General Booth from their abstemious habits, and the American craze for the simple life, are indications that sooner or later our standard of diet may have to be reduced, if not voluntarily on rational grounds, then by the compulsion of industrial competition between the heavy-fed races. In the *World's Work* Mr. Maurice Carberry discusses on the waste of national wealth in food. He tells how he, an active journalist, has lived for thirty years on eight pence a day, and is all the better for it. He started in consequence of infantile paralysis, almost a cripple, at the age of nine. And yet the only headache he has had for many years was when he relapsed into the grosser diet at Continental hotels. The Irish, the Highlander, the Japanese, the Turk, have all wrought prodigies of low and endurance on their simple vegetable diet. Mr. Carberry reckons that our annual meat bill comes to 150 millions a year, or an average of £17 10s. for a family of five. Add to this the diversion of soil from growing grain to growing cattle. He reckons that the whole arable land of the kingdom would support more than ninety millions of people.

Mr. Carberry wants to put the matter to practical experiment, and asks, "Why not experiment on the army? If only under the attraction of reward, surely a hundred soldiers could be induced to try the experiment of a non-flesh diet for three months."

THE INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Regarding Dr. Morrison's report concerning the infringement of trade-marks by Japanese in the Chinese markets, the following statement has been made by the Japanese authorities:

"It has been reported in the foreign Press that Japanese merchants are doing a great mischief in China to foreign traders by imitating their trade-marks, and the cry against former has become louder since the publication of the report of Dr. Morrison, the *Times* correspondent at Peking. This report of Dr. Morrison, however, is, we rather think, a one-sided view of the matter. The recent growth of our trade in China proper and Manchuria may have produced some unscrupulous traders who are making dishonest profits by imitating not only foreign but Japanese marks also. But such cases must be exceptional ones, and if they really happen, the dishonest practice is not restricted to Japanese alone, as we often hear of foreigners misappropriating Japanese trade-marks in Central and Southern China in connection with earthenware, glassware, &c. During the time that Chinese consumers wanted only goods marked 'Made in England' or 'Made in Germany,' Dr. Morrison's report might have been taken, but the circumstances are now changed. Since the Japanese-Russian War, not only the Chinese but even foreign residents welcome goods marked 'Made in Japan' or 'Made in East,' and we are rather inclined to doubt the fairness of Dr. Morrison's report. On our part, it is our opinion that confusion of trade-mark rights is a phenomenon natural in an open market, and it is especially difficult to avoid in this present state of things in China.

"Japan, however, did not neglect to pay attention to this, and has been and is trying to suppress such illegal practices by establishing in China trade-mark rights of all nationalities. For this purpose she has bound China in the Additional Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to enact a trade-mark law. Were such law enacted in China, all the foreigners would receive equal protection under one and the same law, and there could be no international difficulties about trade-marks. In this endeavour to make China enforce a trade-mark law, Japan's intention is honourable; she does not mean in any way to monopolize the Chinese trade, but simply to introduce into that empire an institution which is in force in all civilized countries and to have the rights and interests of all foreigners respected and protected there. As to all that has been said about the Chinese legislation for trade-marks was deemed to postpone for an indefinite time on account of objections from some foreign States. Japan listened to the arguments of these States, yielded to them in far as not inconsistent with her interests, and endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement, but in vain.

"It may be argued that Japanese and European and American countries have laws of territorial jurisdiction in China, that had China enforced such a law it would not be applicable to foreigners, and that consequently, plagiarism of marks would be practiced with impunity as before. But if an agreement be made by the Powers to respect the Chinese registration, perfect protection of trade-mark rights can be vouchsafed. Without advocating such a radical method of remedy, the foreign States are raising objections to the Chinese legislation, and calling into question the validity of certain trade-marks in China. They are quite ignoring the purpose for which such law is enforced in every country.

Arrangements have been concluded among several Powers providing for the mutual protection of trade-marks in China, promising to apply their own trade-mark laws in the Chinese territories upon marks registered in their countries. Japan has not as yet entered into such an agreement, and she is not called upon to do so. The extension of the validity of trade-mark rights, which are protected in her own dominions, to the Chinese Empire. But the introduction of a trade-mark law into that empire is a problem that requires prior attention; and if, after enforcement of such law, there be necessity to provide for mutual protection, it will not be too late to conclude an agreement then. Foreign papers, however, at the Japanese level at not calling attention to the Japanese mark, but must be remembered that in every country, its legislation must be adapted to its conditions, and however perfect a law of one country may be, it cannot be copied by another in entirety. In Japan most of the industrial undertakings are new, and consequently trade-marks used in connection with them are new. Notwithstanding this fact, Japan from the first has given ample protection to trade-marks of prior use. The first trade-marks of prior use. The first trade-marks of prior use. The first trade-marks of prior use.

Registration of Trade-marks, promulgated in 1884) protection was given to him who first made use of a trade-mark; in the next legislation it was provided that when there were two or more similar trade-marks used by different persons, none of them would be registered; and in the law now in force, marks in use prior to the date on which the law took effect—that is, July 1899—are held unregistrable. The spirit of Japanese legislation on this point is to protect the rights of prior use, but most of the marks registered for registration being new, she has adopted a system in which the law is given to the first registrant, instead of the first user, as is the case in some countries.

"The state of things in Japan led her to adopt the former system, and in adopting this system there is no impartiality to foreigners. Under the treaties of peace and commerce for the protection of Industrial Property, the subjects and citizens of the treaty Powers and any other foreigners residing in Japan receive the same protection as the Japanese subjects regarding their trade-marks. If foreigners do not neglect to assume their rights, the Japanese law gives them sufficient protection, and it is not fair for them to hold the Japanese law responsible for injuries—only caused by their own negligence. Besides, it is not Japan alone that adopts the first application system. Of the principal commercial States in the world, there are eleven countries (Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Canada and Brazil) where the same system is in force, against five (Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Philippines Islands) where the 'prior use' principle is adopted.

"To sum up, there is of course necessity to investigate whether or not there are any unscrupulous Japanese merchants trading in China who misappropriate trade-marks belonging to others. Suppression of such dishonest practices is the intention of Japan, and in the sincerity of her desire to introduce into China a system of protection of industrial property for the sake of civilization and the development of commerce, Japan is not to none. This is evident from her policy. If foreigners understand the true nature of the matter without being led astray by superficial views, they will not hesitate to recognise the probity and impartiality of Japan's attitude."

JUVENILE FALSEHOOD.

EXPLAINED BY DARWIN AND MARSHALL.

In the autobiography which he continues to contribute to the *North American Review*, Mark Twain relates an incident in the training of his children which has a wide interest for parents and guardians. Susy, the little daughter whom he idolized, was, he says, "perpetually and conscientiously truthful throughout her life, with the exception of an interruption covering several months and perhaps a year. Suddenly—not gradually—she began to lie; and so, for a time, she was a little girl who lied. Her mother was so stunned, so nearly paralyzed for a day or two, that she did not know what to do with the emergency. Reasonings, persuasions, beseechings, all went for nothing; they produced no effect; the lying went tranquilly on.

From despair a door of escape was opened by Darwin. The writer says: "Fortunately for Susy, an incident presently occurred which put a complete stop to all the mother's efforts in the direction of reform. This incident was the chance discovery in Darwin of a passage which said that when a child exhibits a sudden and unaccountable disposition to forsake the truth and resort to lying, the explanation must be sought away back in the past, that an ancestor of the child had had the same disease, at the same tender age, that it was irremediably by persuasion or punishment, and that it had ceased as suddenly and as mysteriously as it had come, when it had run its appointed course. I think, Mr. Darwin said, that nothing was necessary but to leave the matter alone and let the mad lady have its way and perish by the statute of limitations.

We had confidence in Darwin, and after that day Susy was relieved of our reformatory restrictions. She went on lying without let or hindrance during several months, or a year; then the lying suddenly ceased, and she became as conscientiously and exactly truthful as she had been before the attack, and she remained so to the end of her life.

UNUSUAL FIRE AT SINGAPORE.

BOTTLES OF POWERFUL ACID EXPLODE.

A good deal of excitement was created in Raffles Square, Singapore, on August 7th when the Fire Brigade were seen spraying water on a number of cases which were smoking profusely in front of Messrs. John Little and Company's premises. From enquiries made it was ascertained that twenty-four cases containing nitric acid and hydrochloric acid had been landed from the *Glennary* steamer at Tanjong Pagar. The acid belonged to the Singapore Dispensary and was consigned to Messrs. John Little and Company. The cases had been put in three bullock carts and it was only when the carts arrived at the square near the Mercantile Bank that it was noticed that smoke was issuing from the cases. A Chinese detective corporal summoned the Fire Brigade and a number of men were soon on the scene with a horse cart. The burning cases were broken open and the broken bottles separated from the whole ones. The firemen used leather gloves but the acid burned through the gloves. It was seen that the bottles contained the acid, and were packed in sawdust. The acid burned the sawdust and as the heat grew intense other bottles burst and the wooden boxes were burned.

One of the carts had already entered Messrs. Little's premises and when Mr. Patterson saw what had happened to the two other carts, he turned this one. It had only reached the square when the boxes began to smoke. It was opened and the acid was seen. Every case had to be opened and the bottles removed. It was a dangerous outbreak. The Brigade have had to contend with the police were put in charge of them. A number of bottles exploded. Shortly after the first call, the Brigade were informed by telephone that a fire had broken out in the Square. The motor engine turned up, but was sent back again. The damage is estimated at \$30.

THE STATUS OF KOREA.

A correspondent at New York, July 13.

It is stated that the Korean delegates, self-styled, to the Hague Conference, have made an appeal to the United States delegates against their exclusion from the Conference, and have requested that it may be forwarded to Washington. It is not at all probable that Mr. Choate and his colleagues will consider it to be their duty to send on the appeal to the State Department and certainly if it should reach Washington it would not have the slightest chance of receiving any serious consideration. The moment is decidedly inappropriate for raising the question of the precise status of Korea among the Powers of the world. The Korean Emperor is now a mere puppet, and Korea, to all practical purposes, a mere province of Japan.

Japanese capital, government and individual, is being poured into the erstwhile Hermit Kingdom with a lavish hand, and neither American nor European commercial concerns have the ghost of a chance. The Washington Government is not in the least disposed to dispute accomplished facts like these, despite the complaints of American business men, who have found themselves unceremoniously hustled out of a promising field of commercial operations, which not so very long ago they thought of having almost entirely to themselves.

Prince Yi, one of the Korean Hague "delegates," has announced that it is his intention of returning home by way of the United States, apparently in the hope of being received at the White House. He is surely doomed to further disappointment, for if President Roosevelt listens to the advice of Mr. Root, he will refuse to receive the Koreans either officially or unofficially.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line str. *Denlaers* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on 13th instant for this port.The N.Y.K. str. *Kagoshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 19th inst.The Boston str. *Tremont* arrived at Yokohama on 12th inst.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoise, Lait Chamoise and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoise will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of the famous A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

T. B. HALL & CO'S

"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CONSCIENCE MONEY FOR CHINA.

As if it were not enough to astonish the school diplomats of Europe by giving Cuba independence when we might have done otherwise, says an American writer, Secretary Root is likely to produce consternation among the United Powers, one Washington correspondent remarks, by his intimation that our Government will relinquish to China most of the indemnity awarded as damages for the Boxer outbreak in 1901. The power to forgive China this debt rests with Congress, but the American Press take it for granted that Congress will carry out the Administration's wish. It is evident from the various accounts that the editorial writers around the country have been extending some remarkable mathematical feats in trying to figure out just how much China gains by our demerency.

We were awarded \$24,000,000, in round numbers, on September 7, 1901, to be paid in forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. In the six years since then China has paid \$6,000,000, and Mr. Root recommends that when \$8,000,000 more has been paid, the rest of the debt be cancelled, as the \$14,000,000 will cover much more than we are giving. The problem is, How much more than we are giving? The editorial mathematicians reckon the sum variously up to \$55,000,000, while the New York *Tribune's* writer lightly brushing aside the entire question of interest as irrelevant and bothersome, brings it down to \$13,000,000. An expert accountant to whom we submitted the problem pointed out, however, that China's payments of \$14,000,000 a year have scarcely more than covered the interest, so that we are virtually forgiving China the entire debt. At the rate China has been paying, it would take several hundred years, and several million dollars, to wipe it out.

There is a keen suspicion that the claims of the other Powers were even more exaggerated than our own, and our papers imagine the statement of Europe reading of our action with grins of dismay. Russia's claim on China is \$87,500,000, Germany's is \$9,000,000, France's \$56,700,000, Britain's \$24,000,000, and so on down the line. As the New York *Evening Sun* remarks with satisfaction—

"Our friends, the great Powers of Europe, will be hurt, shocked, and irritated by the pleasant piece of intelligence communicated by Secretary Root to Sir Chenung Liang Chong on the eve of that diplomat's departure for home. When the Powers turned in their bills most of them treated China as an unfortunate debtor who was not in a position to object to anything. The most extravagant demands were made. The looting of the Imperial Palace was almost respectable in comparison with their claims. The whole business was calculated to give the Chinese a very peculiar notion of Western civilization and modern justice. China's friendship is worth while. She is waking up. She has shown that she is not going to allow herself to be exploited by Japan. She is rich in men and natural resources. Her development may be as rapid as was that of her island neighbor. If it is, she, and not Japan, will be the great nation Power in the Far East. The Chinese are not ungrateful. They can never forget what we did for them when their case was desperate."

The New York *Evening Mail* recalls the fact that this act of justice, far from being anything new, is right in line with American precedent. To quote—

"Against the slur of materialism and commercial greed so commonly cast upon our people, they can offset the fact that our history is clean of any case where this country has played the footpad and the highwayman among the weaker nations. Should Congress adopt, as doubtless it will, the proper attitude of the Administration in refusing to share in the loot of China, it will be adding to a long succession of honorable precedents. Venezuela in 1888, and against Haiti in 1885, as well as made in favour of the Government and citizens of the United States. Both awards were wrongfully. Both were practically annulled by the voluntary action of this country. Honesty compelled him dealing with Peru in 1893, and the thanks of the South American Government for a spontaneous act of moderation and justice were the archives at Washington. In 1893 we rapidly voluntarily to Japan the sum expected in 1893 as an indemnity for the naval expedition in connection with three Korean Powers—an incident which has not recently been recalled by Japan and some of its present allies.

In the matter now involved the right is unmistakable. China protested for once, her denunciations demanded after the Boxer troubles were excessive. The United States was willing to grant the Chinese plea for reference of the claims to The Hague Tribunal. The European Powers refused, and China submitted under military duress.

"America has chosen to investigate for itself. It has found that the missionaries who claim \$10,000,000 were entitled to \$2,000,000. The actual expense to our Government was less than \$10,000,000 more. Yet under the international award China's ultimate payment to this country would be approximately \$54,000,000.

"The case is covered by the conclusion of John W. Foster in his 'Practise of Diplomacy,' that the United States has not hesitated when fully possessed of the facts to undo any injustices inflicted upon friendly Powers by means of claims commissions; and that fraud, once it is exposed, cannot reap the benefits of its iniquity under the cover of the finality of an international award.

Our course will naturally tend to remove jealousy and faction from our relations in the East, says the New York *Times*, and "our gains in trade facilities may be expected to far exceed the sum directly relinquished." The *Tribune* thinks that Secretary Hay had some such restitution in mind from the first. Thus—

"We have said that the United States, for diplomatic reasons, at first accepted more than twice as much as it was entitled to or meant to take. That was in order to save that sum for

China. For had this country at the outset refused to accept more than \$11,000,000, the other \$13,000,000 would have been divided among the other Powers, and China would have been mulcted in the same lump sum originally proposed. It was only by accepting the share which all other Powers had finally settled the amounts that were to receive, and then reducing it, that this country was able to effect the benevolent and which Secretary Hay had from the first in view. It may be too much to expect that other Powers will follow this American example, though it would be creditable to them to do so, but in any case the example is good enough to stand alone without the support of imitation."

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

It would be useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the arrest of several Japanese engaged in taking plans of the fortifications at San Diego has intensified the dangerous agitation to which the question of the Japanese in California has given occasion in the United States. To any one acquainted with the activities of any well-appointed European military intelligence department it may seem a perfectly obvious and natural proceeding on the part of the Japanese authorities to endeavour to secure what information they can about the military arrangements of any foreign Power, however remote the possibility of hostilities. In fact, the counsels which would most naturally be made in military circles would probably convey the expression of mild surprise that so efficient a General Staff as the Japanese had not collected the information in question before this, or even hint a doubt whether in intelligence work done at such a time and with such evident carelessness was really the work of official agents at all, and not merely of patriotic amateurs. The point of view is, however, not one with which the American public as a whole, or the Californian public in particular, is familiar, and it is to be feared that the "news" that Japanese spies have been discovered in the very act of making plans of an American fort will be widely interpreted as indicating a deliberate resolve on the part of Japan to precipitate hostilities and make a descent upon the Californian coast. These misconceptions, fostered by mob outcry on the spot, do not seem likely to be dispelled by the intimation of that section of the American Press which, either from a sheer irresponsible desire to bring about war, or from pure love of excitement, have been engaged in working up anti-Japanese feeling during the last few weeks. The mischievous character of their activities has already been displayed in connection with the decision of President Roosevelt to despatch Admiral Evans to the Pacific, and the American public, by striking contrast to the cautious and self-possession shown by the great body of the Japanese Press. As to that measure itself, it may be open for the outside critic to suggest a doubt whether the moment for the despatch of the fleet was altogether well chosen. But the responsibility for the safety of a nation is a very serious one, and the President may well have arrived at the conclusion that the risk of miscommunication and even of aggravating the situation was better incurred than the very slightest and remotest danger of leaving the Californian coast defenceless in case some unfortunate incident—and so one can say that such an incident is impossible—should precipitate a crisis.

How is it that the mere possibility of such a catastrophe as a war between the United States and Japan should ever have entered the sphere of political calculation? In the general foreign policy of these two Powers the elements for such a conflict may safely be said to be non-existent. The United States has no territorial ambitions in Asia. Their one possession in Asiatic waters, the Philippines, was acquired more by accident than by design. Nor can loose phrases about the "mastery of the Pacific" be interpreted as evidence of a settled policy of domination which would, indeed, be aimed at the British Empire quite as much as at Japan. There is still less reason for crediting Japan with any desire for policy of adventure. She has just emerged from a struggle whose exhausting effects, moral as well as material, will inevitably be felt for some time to come, and whose results, political and economic, have still to be consolidated. Of that need for consolidation evidence is being furnished at the present moment by the actions of the Korean Emperor, who in various ways, not least by the despatch or non-despatch of a separate Korean delegation to The Hague, is showing in determination to give trouble to the protecting Power, which will have to exercise much of the patience and firmness which in not wholly dissimilar circumstances Lord Cromer has had to exercise in former years. Again, as far as the two Governments are concerned, it is a matter of common knowledge that both, animated by the most friendly sentiments, are only too anxious to preserve good relations. The admirable tone of President Roosevelt's despatch on the original school question in San Francisco cannot fail to have been profoundly appreciated in Japan, and Japanese statesmen are sufficiently acquainted with the constitutional difficulties of American federalism not to be impatient if the President's declaration of policy is somewhat slow in bearing practical fruit. The sentiments of the Japanese authorities have repeatedly been made clear, and Mr. Aoki has only stated them in more than usually emphatic language, which it is to be hoped, will exercise a calming effect upon American opinion. The real root of the trouble is not any issue of general policy, but is to be sought in the friction arising from the economic competition in the same area of races differing wholly in habits and standards of living, and tending to amalgamate—a competition of whose difficulties we have already seen something within the British Empire, and with which we shall inevitably have to deal in the future. Of the difficulty created by this problem some permanent solution based on equitable compromise will yet have to be found. Failing it, the trouble that is now creating such anxiety to all lovers of peace and civilization will inevitably recur at a later period, and recur in a far more serious form. The *Times*.

NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 1st. 1st.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENIGMETIC. Seber Young Man for Conveyancing Business of Wines and Spirits. Liberal Pay and Commission. State qualification and age. Apply by letter to—Box 1415, Office, Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. (1346)

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "UPHOLSTERY WORK" from the 1st September, 1907 to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon on the 22nd August 1907. A deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted, and the rights reserved of accepting any portion of a tender. Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1347

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Le House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE SILK IN BROODERIES AND SILK-EMBROIDERED GOODS, SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, BED AND TABLE SPREADS, CUSHION AND PILLOW COVERS, LADY'S GENTS' SWEATERS, JACKETS, KIMONOS, SILK BLOUSES, PETTICOATS, SHIRTS, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1348

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "NAHUR." FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ & STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment must be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours. Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

NOTICE.

I have this Day taken over the Charge of the SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. M. BA DA SILVA, Agent Hongkong and Macao. Hongkong, 13th August, 1907. 1339

FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES.

COMMENCING in September (afternoons). Further information on application to C. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1330

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors. J. W. OSBORNE, 181 Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon. A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C. Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1263

IRON MERCHANTS.

DEALERS in Iron Steel, Metals, Hard-ware, Muntz's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Cast and General Merchandise. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Labo from 171, Queen's Road to 163, Des Voeux Road Central) Telephone No. 613. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 473

INTIMATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the HEAD QUARTERS OFFICER, Victoria Barracks, until 12 NOON on 20th August, 1907, for the SUPPLY OF FLOUR for six months commencing 1st October, 1907. Forms of Tender and any Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the OFFICER COMMANDING ARMY SERVICE CORPS, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The Tenders must be properly completed, signed and dated, and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper Form at the HEAD QUARTERS OFFICER by 12 o'clock NOON on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FLOUR" on the outside. The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved. Head Quar. or Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1321

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMED-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August. N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair landings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs. The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor. Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned. The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and South through the Yamati service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon. G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary. Dated this 1st day of August, 1907. 1333

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Next to Messrs. Kuhn & Komor).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock. Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 778-1250

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwellin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. REYNOLDS. Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold. PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 1114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1906 £17,537,119.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £675,000
2. FUND FUNDS, £3,884,720 18 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1491

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. CARLOWITZ & CO. Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1286

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of August, 1907 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1287

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 80 Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1291

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. 1276

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip Certificate No. 9, marked Wong, bearing date the 27th March 1899, for Five Shares numbered 3448/3450 and registered in this Company in the name of HO POON-SHEK of Hongkong has been LOST and if at the expiration of Two Months from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, a New Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. HO POON-SHEK and thereafter no other scrip will be acknowledged by this Company. Dated the 12th day of August 1907. THE TUNG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. TONG TZE SAU, Secretary. 1340

FOR SALE

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS. ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80. 500 for \$3.00. 150 " 1.75. 1000 " 10.00. 200 " 3.50. 1500 " 25.00. 250 " 5.75. 2000 " 35.00. 275 " 9.00. 3000 " 95.00. Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited. GRACA & CO., 1145 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver. FROM 1893 TO 1905. ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: \$1 CASH. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

ON SALE. THE DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907. Complete Edition \$10.00 Small 6.00 Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 15th August, 1907, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, (Corner of Ice House Street), SUNDRY WINES AND SPIRITS. SCOTCH WHISKY, COGNAC, CLARET, HOCK, VERMOUTH, OLD TOM GIN, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c., &c. Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 10th August, 1907. 1327

By Order of the Executors of the late EDMUND SHARP, Esq., deceased.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS. Sale of Valuable House Property at Low Reserves. Offering Good Investments in a Good Locality.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A Large and Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and being part of Island Lot 678 and 747 whereon are situate the houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 FUK LUK LANE, Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 THIRD STREET; Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 127 THIRD STREET; AND Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, FUK SAU LANE; to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 6 lots or otherwise as the Auctioneer shall declare on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1907, at 3 o'clock P.M. at his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

The following is the description of the Property:—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and being part of Island Lot No. 678 containing a frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 98 feet or thereabouts and an area of 4,529 square feet. Appportioned Annual Crown Rent \$33.34. Party Wall.—The wall on the Easternmost side of this Lot is a Party Wall. House.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Fuk Luk Lane.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Island Lot No. 678 containing a frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 82 feet 4 inches or thereabouts and an area of 3,376 square feet. Appportioned Annual Crown Rent \$24.30. Party walls.—The walls on the Easternmost and Westernmost boundaries of this Lot are Party Walls. House.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Fuk Luk Lane.
Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Island Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,396 square feet. Appportioned Annual Crown Rent \$33.33. Party Walls.—The wall on the Westernmost side of this Lot is a Party Wall. The wall on the East side of this Lot dividing the same from Section A of Island Lot No. 679 and which is of a length of 6 feet and 7 inches is a Party Wall. The wall on the South side of this Lot dividing the same from Section A of Island Lot No. 679 and which is of a length of 41 feet 8 inches is a Party Wall. House.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112 and 114 Third Street.
Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,691 square feet. Appportioned Annual Crown Rent \$55.63. Party Wall.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party Wall. House.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 Third Street.
Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Island Lot No. 747 having a frontage to Third Street of 117 feet 4 inches or thereabouts and an area of 619 square feet. Appportioned Annual Crown Rent \$19.85. Party Wall.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party Wall. House.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Fuk Sau Lane.
All the above described Lots are held of the Crown for 999 years from the 25th day of June 1861 and are more particularly delineated and described on a Sale Plan thereof which can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, the Vendor's Solicitors, at any time previous to the Sale. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1317

OREGON PINE LUMBER. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application. Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. 1253

TO LET

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 23 Rooms. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. No. 4, ALBANY. No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK). Furnished. Cheap rent. For September and October. No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEAK). No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1102

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. No. 52, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO BE LET. AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL. Apply to—MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET. SUITABLE FOR OFFICE OR RESIDENCE. GROUND FLOOR, No. 1, Old Bailey. Rent Moderate. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1331

HOTEL TO LET. OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, at Kowloon as a going concern for lease on very easy terms, either whole or in part with 35 Bedrooms, most completely and comfortably furnished. Electric Light and Fans installed. Two public Bars and Billiards. Has been conducted as a First Class Hotel. Proprietor is willing to go shares with the lessee. For Further Particulars, apply to—H. RUTONJEE, No. 5, D'Agular Street. Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1316

TO LET. "BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 9 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE. Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 993

TO LET. ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PARSON'S BUILDINGS. Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET. TWO ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS with Bathroom. Suitable for Offices or Chambers. Immediate Possession. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1159

TO LET. "HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAY ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. FLATS in MORSTON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1160

TO LET. NOS. 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong. Cheap rent. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

TO LET. NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights. No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July. "CHERRY VILLE" A Fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 869

TO LET. ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to—JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD. WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick with tiled roof, thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

TO LET. T. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 14th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. H. W. Knicker, R.N.R.	About 16th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	About 22nd August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 24th August	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE HOKUO and HAIPOHONG SAMARANG CEBU and ILOILO HOKUO, PAKHOI and HAIPOHONG SWATOW and SHANGHAI SWATOW and SHANGHAI SWATOW and SHANGHAI MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN" "HUPEH" "SHANTUNG" "SINGANG" "YCHOOW" "SZECHUEN" "PAKHOT" "LIANGCHOW" "TAIYUAN"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M. On 16th Aug., 4 P.M. On 17th Aug., 4 P.M. On 18th Aug., 4 P.M. On 18th Aug., 4 P.M. On 18th Aug., 4 P.M. On 18th Aug., 4 P.M. On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.	Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage. Freight and Passage.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table, A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPRESS LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug. ...	16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept. ...	5th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Sept. ...	14th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Oct. ...	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. ...	30th Nov.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIA "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 282.

Intermediate on Steamers

and 1st Class Railways

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. VON SENDEN	Thursday, 15th Aug., at Noon	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About Friday 23rd August	
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. KIRCHNER	Wed. day 29th Aug., at Noon	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. GROSCH	About Wed. day 29th August	
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMMILL	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

OSA-KA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY 19th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. Ito	WED. DAY, 21st August, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FRITHJOF" Capt. O. ANDERSON	FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT."

FROM TABOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI,

AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested

to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature and to take immediate delivery of

their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1907.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,

LONDON, COLOMBO AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods, with the exception of plate cutlery,

are being landed and placed at their risk in

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where

each consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

NOON, TODAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th August, will

be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in

the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this

Office before the 21st August, or Claims in

connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-

pany, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before MON-

DAY, the 12th inst., at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th

August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,

KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed

at Consignees' risk and expense into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain Norris, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'

risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on MONDAY, the 19th inst.,

at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence

and/or from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject

to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the undersigned on or before the

26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 19th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SOTRUDNIK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-

pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 17th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th

inst., or they will not be recognized.

